THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

EFFORTS OF ENGLISH LABOR AGITATORS TO INTRODUCE INTERNATIONAL

CO-OPERATION. London, December 2. The great shipping strike at Hamburg, which paralyzing German commerce, is a wage question like that which has been involved in cent labor revolts on the Thames, at Belfast. on the Tyne, and on the Clyde. As Mr. Tom ann states the case, it is a demand on the part dockers for a minimum of 6d. per hour against Mid. which they have been receiving. To be exact, it may be added that the men have been getting for a day's work of ten hours 4s. 21-d. and they are asking for 5s. They have been re ceiving 5s. 5d. for a night's work of eight and half hours, and they are now demanding 6s. with the same wages for Sunday work. Sixpence an hour, which would be equivalent to 12 ents in America, would not seem an extreme temand on the part of the longshoremen of gamburg and Bremen; and under ordinary cirrork in the chief ports. If this sympathy be sithheld, it is mainly because professional agistors in England like Mann and Havelock Wilon have estentatiously assumed a large share of responsibility for this labor revolt in a foreign

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" and other German journals have been angrily describing this labor uprising as an English plot against the commerce of a rival country. The charge is repelled with dignity by "The London Standard" and other English journals, which lay stress upon the fact that emissaries of German Socialism have been more active in instigating similar revolts in English ports than Mann, Wilson and their associates have been in encouraging the present movement in Hamburg. This, however, is an open question. The German strike has been organized by a local trades-union, which has been making systematic preparations for supporting the unemployed workmen; but the leaders have been encouraged, if not directly inspired, by these English agitators. The lockout could be ordered, and 15,000 of the 18,000 port laborers could be withdrawn at a moment' notice from their usual occupation; and the area of disturbance could be extended by sympathetic strikes; but the success of the movement would depend in large measure upon the prevention the entry of imported labor from other shipping ports, and it was for this purpose that the ssistance of the English leaders of the Inter national Federation was enlisted. grikes in England had failed because laborers had swarmed from German and other ports to man ships and load and unload cargoes. Hamburg leaders received assurances that they should not be crippled in their campaigns by

TOM MANN'S FOREIGN CAMPAIGN.

Mann and his associates, instead of concealing their interest in the Hamburg lockout, have seemed inclined to exaggerate the importance of their foreign campaigning. They have gloried in their recent adventures in Germany and are now employing their resources and influence in support of the movement. They are appealing to British dock laborers to remain at home and not to take up arms against their German brethren, who are arrayed in battle against capitalism. They have opened a subscription at the offices of the International Federation on behalf of the German strikers and have identified themseives with the movement. While they have undoubtedly been instrumental in encouraging if not directly instigating the lockout on the Elbe, they have not been inspired by motives of hostility to Germany and its shipping interests. They are leaders of the new labor party, whose supreme object is to effect an international combination against capital. Hamburg and Bremen have profited during recent years by the protracted struggle of London longshoremen against shipping organizations; and English labor now has an opportunity for regaining ground which was lost; but these agitators are different to this advantage. There can be little doubt that they would bring about, if they could English port for the sake of developing the resources of internationalism.

The sincerity of these English labor leaders in soll for raising the wages and improving the condition of port laborers and in accepting their own share of responsibility for it cannot be seriously questioned. Mann and Wilson have organized similar revolts in England and have been unsuccessful. Disaster has clouded all their recent efforts for workers in the various navigation trades, and their leadership has been ruinous to thousands who have followed their advice. They have emerged from retirement with a new principle of action. This is international federation of labor. Under this sign they are looking forward to future campaigns of conquest in class war. They have been conspicuous leaders in international labor congresses at which the principles of community of interests and concerted action in the working world have been proclaimed The Hamburg strike, unless prematurely settled by mediation without foreign intervention, will be a practical test of the efficiency of this new system of organized agitation. They are intensely interested in the success of the experiment.

INTERNATIONALISM IN LABOR. This it is that imparts unwonted importance to this labor uprising in Germany. Internationalem in labor is a new and dangerous force which creates alarm in a conservative country like England, where little attention has been paid to the Socialistic and Anarchist vaporing of European congresses of professional aghators. German competition in trade has been keenly felt. The Fatherland is the one country in Europe which Englishmen have learned to dislike. There would be no lamentations in London or Liverpool or Hull if the shipping trade of Hamburg, which has made phenomenal progress during the last generation, were to receive a serious setback, provided this result could be accomplished without imperilling English interests. But with Tom Mann as the apostle of Internationalism, ready and eager to claim the success of the Hamburg strike as his own triumph, the English press, voicing the opinion of a nation with the greatest shipping interests in the world, in no mood for rejoicing over the misfortunes of the chief German port. Sympathy for the underpaid and overworked dockers of Hamburg repressed, and the failure of the International movement is forecast as both certain and neces-

It is on this account that the tirades of the Hamburger Nachrichten" about English intues against German commerce are unreahable and senseless. There is hardly a great glish trade which would be secure against law uprisings if the leaders of organized labor wild depend upon effective international coeration. Whenever there is a strike in Engand, unemployed foreign labor rushes in to fill be vacuum, and sooner or later the trades-unon movement fails from inability to protect the aployed against those who have taken their Places and the bread out of their mouths. The briumph of the Hamburg strikers would be a herace to all large employers of labor in Eng-land. It would open the way for collateral movements organized against English shipown-ta, manufacturers and mine-owners. It would at Tom Mann firmly in the saddle after he has not with many defeats and lost the confidence

met with many defeats and lost the confidence of his followers.

Mann and Wilson have taken an active part in the trade conferences at Altoona and Hamburg which preceded the strike. Mann was arrested and virtually expelled from German territory; and the Docks Trades Union has protested against the arbitrary manner in which he was treated. Both Mann and Wilson have been distrect in action and moderate in language since their return to England, but they have attended councils of the International Federation of Ship. Dock and River Workers, and have not consider their intention of establishing if possible a

boycott in English ports against vessels which have been loaded in Hamburg with "blackleg" labor. The Council has already intimated to English employers that a strike will be ordered if seamen or firemen on their ships are disif seamen or firemen on their ships are discharged for refusing to handle cargoes in Hamburg or Bremen. When vessels which have cleared from those ports with the help of non-union labor arrive in England, it is probable that dockers here will attempt to boycott them under orders from the Council. This will be the natural consequence if the International scheme of operations be carried into practice. The success of a foreign strike which was added and supported in this way would increase the prestige of the English labor leaders and render international combination a formidable menace to national combination a formidable menace to

A BATTLE CLOUDED WITH DISASTER. Because the danger is so serious it is probable that the strike in Germany will end disastrously to the labor union. The number of strikers is now estimated at 16,000 men. About 20,000 people have been suddenly left dependent upon

strike relief funds at the beginning of winter; and, while the first payment has been promptly made, the resources of the trades-unions are limited, and the families of the strikers cannot be supported for a long period.

supported for a long period.

The Beriin Trades Commission has warned men who are out of employment not to go to Hamburg and Bremen, but when unexampled order is maintained at those ports, with military garrisons in reserve to support the local police, workers have the assurance of personal safety and are already swarming into those shipping centres. Proposals for arbitration have been offered, and it is possible that a compromise may be effected; but it is more probable that the battle will be fought to the end and that the interests of labor will finally be sacrificed through unwise leadership, followed by disaster. The new labor leaders in England are not likely to regain their influence at home by their foreign campaigning as champlons of the international movement.

This is the first important strike in Germany

movement.

This is the first important strike in Germany since the miners' uprising in Westphalia. It has been the boast of imperial administrators that by the adoption of measures of State Socialism, like the various schemes of insurance against accident and sickness, the power of tradesunions in Germany has been broken, and that labor was essentially unorganized for self-defence. The dockers' uprising at a critical stage of the shipping trade, when ocean freights are of the shipping trade, when ocean freights are most active, and when every steamer and salling vessel is pressed into service, is a warning that the resources of State Socialism for allaying the discontent and unrest of working people have been exaggerated. What is probable is the enactment of imperial legislation for rendering ar-bitration compulsory in such crises. The inter-ests involved in the suspension and interruption of commerce at the chief German ports are of or commerce at the chief German ports are of paramount importance to the welfare of the Fatherland; and Imperial administrators and legislators will be likely to forestall another labor campaign by a compulsory system of con-

labor campaign by a compulsory system of conciliation and settlement.

Whatever may be said respecting the international scheme of labor campaigning, the dockers of Hamburg are entitled to sympathy in their organized effort to obtain a full sixpence for an hour's work. It is a low wage for arduous toll in wintry weather. Low as it is, it is high in comparison with the rates of wages for similar work in other European centres. In a debate of the Communal Council of Brussels yesterday, it was asserted that bargemen employed on the town canal were receiving two francs for a day's work of fifteen hours, and a resolution was adopted for establishing three francs as a minimum wage for ten hours' work. The European laborer ought to command public sympathy in every civilized country whenever he rises in self-defence against starvation wages. The pathos of his lot, with his meagre pittance for a long day's work, ought to be a warning to American legislators to protect labor in their own country against similar degradation.

1. N. F. against similar degradation.

ROYALTY AT BLENHEIM.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S RECEPTION FOR THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

From The Gentlewoman. On Friday the Duchess of Marlborough gave nost brilliant reception in honor of Their Roy On Friday the Duchess of Marlborough gave a most brilliant reception in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, with the Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Lenmark, have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough since Monday, the 23d. The house party Included Lord and Lady Lordonderry and Lady Rendolph Churchill, Lord and Lady Curzon, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lilian Churchill, Sir Samuel and Lady Sophie Scott, Lord Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Gosford, the Hon. Sidney Greville and H. Chaplin. The Prince and the other guests spent Wednesday shooting the pheasant preserves at North Leigh, the Princesses and the Duchess joining them at luncheon.

and coup deed! The approach to the pelice was brilliantly lighted with electric lights at lotervals. Once arrived at the deor, we proceeded along seemingly endless passages, carpeted with red, and hung with red, white and blue canvas, yeomen in the Oxfordshire uniform being placed at intervals to direct us on our way. At last the haven of the cloakroom was reached, and then came a tremendous shaking-out of crumpled frocks—in many cases the result of a long drive—and finally we arrived, after more passages and stairs, in the long suite of magnificent rooms, which, with their priceless tapestries, pictures and objets dark would take a better pen than mine to describe. The Duchess, with a sweet smile for all comprises a spray of mauve orchids on the bodie, and the magnificent ropes and collar of pearls along the stood the Duke in his Oxfordshift of pearls and perform and near him his sister practy Lady Lillian Spencer-Churchill, wearing a process of the bodie, and frock, the bodies having though front pailletted with sliver. On reaching he look front pailletted with sliver. On reach and look front pailletted with sliver. On reach and look front pailletted with sliver. On reach and look front pailletted with sliver. On reach look

THE SILVER SENATORS.

NOT BIDDING FOR THEIR FRIENDSHIP.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. No bids for the support of the mining-camp Sena-tors will be made by the Republicans. The party is stronger to-day because of their enmity than it ever was because of their friendship. THEY MAY BLOCK TARIFF LEGISLATION.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

If the silverites will refrain from obstructing tariff legislation in the LVth Congress, all will be plain
salling, and President McKinley can call an extra
session in the full assurance that the needed Republican tariff legislation can be effectuated.

THE DINGLEY BILL DISPOSED OF. From The Philadelphia Times.

The Republican radical free-silver Senators have clearly determined the fate of the Dingley bill by re-fusing to attend the Republican caucus.

NO LONGER REPUBLICANS.

From The Chicago Times-Herald. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

As a matter of fact, Senators Dubois, Mantle, Cannon and Squire forfeited all claim to membership in the Republican party over a year ago. They belong in the Populist ranks. They were treated with excessive courtesy and monumental patience by the party leaders. It was a magnanimous and courteous act to invite them to the Republican senatorial causus. ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BURIED. URGING MR. GARY'S NAME. REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE.

A HOUSE IN XERES, SPAIN, COLLAPSES UPON A TENEMENT BUILDING-ELEVEN

Cadiz, Dec. 11 .- A terrible disaster occurred in Xeres, in the province of Andalusia, and sixthe collapse of a building. A house containing

The house fell upon an adjoining tenement building, which also gave way. The tenementhouse was inhabited by eighty-five persons, all of whom were buried by the wreckage. Eleven dead bodies and forty-six seriously injured persons have already been taken from the ruins, and the work of excavation for the purpose of recovering the others is proceeding as rapidly

THE SALIER DISASTER.

FIVE HUNDRED SOULS MAY HAVE PER ISHED-SOME BODIES WASHED ASHORE AT VIGO-THE VESSEL WENT DOWN

IN THICK FCG. Berlin, Dec. 11.-A dispatch from Corunna to the "Cologne Gazette" says that the number of persons lost by the foundering of the North German Lloyd steamer Salier may possibly be as high as 500. "The Gazette's" correspondent says that the ship had on board 210 passengers has already been washed ashore, indicates that the steamer quickly went to pieces. It is learned that the Salier was wrecked four miles north of Villagracia, on the night of December 7, the vessel being at the time less than three miles

Bremen, Dec. 11.-It is said here that the dispatch from Corunna to the "Cologne Gazette," foundering of the Salier may possibly be as affirmed here that there were not more than 214 passengers on board, all in the steerage a

crew of 66, and a pilot.

In heavy weather there is a fearful surf on the recf where the Salier struck, and if she had not foundered she would have been quickly pounded to pieces.

Vice. Spain. Dec. 11.-Some bodies from the Ill-fated steamer Salier have been washed ashore, including that of the captain. It was found that his watch had stopped at 5:30 o'clock, presumably on Tuesday morning, a very short time after the vessel went down. It is said here that the number of persons lost was

Corunna report that the Salier foundered in a dense fog. The Saller, the agents say, had a fearfully rough passage from Bremen to Co-runna, which port she left on December 7, los-ing two boats and sustaining other damage.

A GERMAN STEAMER BOUND FOR HONG KONG GOES DOWN IN THE ERISTOL CHANNEL.

London, Dec. 11-The German ship Rajah, Captain Bellmer, from Barry, Wales, for Hong Kong, has foundered in the Bristol Channel. Two of her crew have been picked up. Seventeen others comprising the remainder of the crew, were

The Rajah was an iron vessel of 1.230 tons. She was built at Livernool in 1964, and was owned by D. Schilling, of Bremen

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN PERIL.

the United States, at Guanaipilapam, State of

been hired to lay in wait for him at Putla, a village

A MEXICAN OFFICER MURDERED.

HE IS KILLED BY CAPTAIN COTA, AGAINST WH HE HAD PROFERRED CHARGES-THE MUR-DEBER'S FAMILY FAMOUS

IN HISTORY.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 11 -By the steamer Pacheco, which arrived from Lower California yesterday, news was received of the murder of Major Tomas His slayer was Captain Vicente Cota, a descendant of a famous family in Mexico. Captain Cota had been undergoing a court-martial for alleged in-

Cota was furious when he learned of these charges. He was kept closely guarded during the progress of the court-martial, but after several progress of the court-martial, but after several days the vigilance was relaxed, and Cota snatched one of the carbines and shot Major Alvarado, who was not ten feet distant, killing his victim instantly. Great excitement was caused among the soldiers, and it was with great difficulty that an outbreak was averted. The captain, who now faces execution by shooting, is a son of the famous Don Clodomire Cota, a lieutenant of General Marquez in many battles during the French occupation.

DESERTER BLOWS UP A FRENCH LAUNCH.

TWENTY PERSONS TORN TO ATOMS-A CATAS TROPHE NEAR LAHU, WEST AFRICA.

Paris, Dec. II .- Advices have reached here from Lahu, West Africa, to the effect that early in November a deserter who had been captured wilfully exploded a cargo of gunpowder on a French launch. Twenty persons were blown to atoms, but four others escaped. The launch sank.

ANOTHER LIBERIAN OUTRAGE.

THE BRITISH STEAMER ERASMUS PIRED ON AND TREATED WITH FURTHER INDIGNITY.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.-The British steamer Erasmus which arrived here to-day from the West Coast of Africa, brings a further report of an outrage by Liberians. When the steamer was preparing to anchor at Cape Palmas the Liberian gunboat fired on her, the shot passing between her masts. After she had anchored the gunboaot ran alongside and her commander boarded the Erasmus and insisted that the massengers on the steamer, who were Kroo laborers, should be landed at Cape Palmas, instead of Rocktown, whither they were bound.

Captain Haynes, of the Erasmus, refused to land the men, and the Liberians eventually contented themselves by levying customs duties or, the Kroos, Captain Haynes made a formal protest to the Liberian Government at Monrovia, and has informed the British Government of all the facts in the case. It was only a short time ago that Liberia was forced to pay \$1,000 for outrages on British subjects, two warships going to Grand Bassa and enforcing the demand by threatening to seize the custom-house. commander boarded the Erasmus and insisted that

M. LOCKROY'S NAVAL SCHEME REJECTED. Paris, Dec. 11.-The proposals submitted by M. Lockroy, formerly Minister of Marine, contem plating a vote of 200,000,000 francs for constructing new warships has been withdrawn, owing to the Minister, who will himself submit a plan for the construction of new hattle-ships, when the Naval Council meets next Flursday. Admiral Besnard's objection to M. Lockroy's scheme grew out of the latter's condemnation of the boilers and engines at present in use in the French navy, and his advocacy of rebuilding and alteration of existing vessels. epposition of Admiral Besnard, the present Marine

LADY SCOTT'S CO-DEFENDANT DIES. London, Dec. 11.-Frederick Kast, one of the de-London, Dec. II.—I action of Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and three others for criminal libel, died to-day. Kast had been ill for nearly a fortnight with pneumenia, and yesterday suffered a relapse, from which he did not

E. D. MORGAN'S VACHT AT MALTA. Valetta, Maita, Dec. 11.—The screw schooner yacht May, owned by E. D. Morgan, of New-York, has arrived here.

A DELEGATION OF SOUTHERNERS CALL

ON MAJOR M'KINLEY.

THEY PLEAD THE CAUSE OF THE MARYLANDER FOR A PLACE IN THE CABINET OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-OTHER VIS-

ITORS TO CANTON.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Canton, Dec. 11 .- For the second time a large delegation of Republicans has called on the President-elect to suggest the appointment of a mittee that visited Canton for the purpose came from Michigan in the interests of General Alger. To-day the visitors came from several Southern A. Gary, of Baltimore, to his Cabinet, in case he chooses a Southern man. The States of Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were represented, and four members of Congress and the spokesman and said that the Republicans of the South were practically united upon one man, James A. Gary, of Baltimore. "Mr. Gary," said Senator-elect Wellington, "is a successful manuthe country. He has a quality of executive talent, and, of course, his character is above re- the proach. From a political point of view, he has this to recommend him: He is the unanimous een redeemed from long years of Bourbon rule, and whose citizens think the progress they have made should be met with encouragement and substantial marks of approval. More than this, the whole of the South is practically behind the falls to any Southern State, ought to come to Gary represents the whole South better than

any man from any other State can do. ment of Mr. Gary to the Cabinet. That would not be proper. But we came to say to Major we hope he will consider the many qualities hope Major McKinley will see his way clear to appoint a Southern man, and we hope most earnestly that man may be Mr. Gary, but if the President-elect finds that he cannot appoint a Southern man to the Cabinet, and is not able to the make choice of Mr. Gary, we want it understood be diminished."

Major McKinley listened with marked interest to Senator-elect Wellington's remarks and then chatted with the other members of the delegation. He finally said he was sensible of the support which had gathered in Mr. Gary's behalf, and said he would consider carefully the suggestion conveyed by the delegation through its spokesman, Senator-elect Wellington. He made no promises whatsoever and gave no hint as to

The enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Gary left out of the problem the hopes of H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and J. F. Hanson, of Georgia. Both of these well-known Southern Republicans have been talked of as Cabinet possibilities, and their friends think their chances for favor

their friends think their chances for favorable consideration are excellent.

The delegation which visited Canton to-day in the interests of Mr. Gary was made up as follows: Senator-elect George L. Wellington, of Maryland; A. T. Wimberley, of Louisiana; National Committeeman George E. Bowden, of Virghta; National Committeeman William Youngblood, of Alabama; National Committeeman James Hill, of Mississippi; National Committeeman W. H. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Congressmen Sidney Mudd, Isaac A. Barber, W. S. Booze and William B. Baker, of Maryland; Judge J. C. Long, National Committeeman, of Fiorida; Jeremiah Connelly, of the District of Columbia, Colonel Frederick Brackett, of Baltimore; C. B. Hamlet, of Baltimore; W. J. Feaga and Myron M. Parker, of Washington, D. C., and J. M. Lyons,

Parker, of Washington, D. C., and J. M. Lyons, of Georgia.

The people of Canton are to have an opportunity of saying goodby to Major McKinley just before he leaves this city for Washington. Messrs, H. S. Moses and Joseph A. Bour, as representatives of the Canton Business Men's Association, called on the President-elect to consult with him in regard to having him the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the sassociation, which is usually on or part the first guest of honor at the annual banquet of the association, which is usually on or near the first Tucaday after January 10. After considering the matter and conversing on kindred topics it was thought advisable to give all the people, without regard to business or political connections, an opportunity to extend farewell words to President-elect McKinley before he goes to the National capital to be inaugurated. To the end that all may have a part who desire it, the reception will be held in such a manner and at reception will be held in such a manner and at reception will be held in such a manner and at such a place as will give the public the privilege of taking leave of their fellow-townsman in as informal a way as possible. The reception is to be under the direction of the Canton Business Men's Association and will occur shortly before Major McKinley starts for Washington. The exact date will be announced later. The place of holding the reception is as yet undecided, but a hotel will probably be chosen, although there are some who strongly prefer another place.

another place.
Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were Milliam D. Windom, of Washington, D. C., a son of the late Secretary of the Treasury; Representative James McLachlin, of California, and William Whitman, of Boston. There was the usual number of visitors who wanted to talk about places and around treats. places and appointments.

GENERAL PORTER'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON General Horace Porter when asked yesterday about a report that a place in McKinley's Cabinet had been offered to him said: "That is a subject on which I cannot speak one way or the other. My visit to Major McKinley was in relation to the inaugural parade and other inaugural arrangements. The week I spent with Mr. Hanna in Washington was occupied with plans for the Inaugural ceremonies. We shall all know in March who will compose Major McKinicy's Cabinet."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S PORECAST. Washington, Dec. 11.—The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and to the north of Dakota and Montana. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and thence we ward to the Pacific coast. The temperature has remained about stationary and above the sormal in all districts. with generally fair weather, except on the Pacific coast, with generally fail weather, except on the Facilic coast, where showers are reported. There is some cloudiness in the central and Missimsppi valleys, in the Southwest and over the St. Lawrence Valley. The indications are that generally fair weather will continue in the Southern, Middle Atlantic and New-England States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, generally fair; slightly warmer orthern portion; northerly winds, shifting to southerly. Jersey and Iselaware, last variable winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair and warmer during the day; fresh and brisk southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, Dec. 12, 1 a. m.—The weather ye

and 47 degrees, the average (42 degrees) being 614 degrees lower than that of Thursday and 2214 higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and slightly warmer,

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION IS SUED BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE OVERTHROW OF BRYANISM A CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING-MAJOR M'KINLEY'S EMINENT SERVICES RECOGNIZED AND PRESI-

DENT CLEVELAND'S WORK COM-

Fhiladelphia, Dec. 11.-The delegates to the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform ton, held a business session this morning. President Schurz was in bad voice, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, presided. These officers were elected: President, Carl Schurz, of New-York; vice-presitus R. Macdonough, of New-York; Bishop Henry C. Petter, of New-York: J. Hall Pleasants, of Baltimore; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia; Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; William Potts, of New-York, and Archbishop P. J.

Ryen, of Philadelphia. Secretary McAneny read the report of the Committee on Civil Service Extension. Colonel John R. Proctor, president of the Civil Service Commission explained at some length the operations of Civil Service among Government employes, and ad-dresses on the work in different cities were made by C. B. Wilby, of Cincinnati; W. E. Cushing, of Cleveland; the Rev. W. R. Lord, of St. Paul; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Richard Henry Dana, of Boston, and J. G. Thorp, of Madison, Wis.

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of that body, which evoked so much discussion that an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m.

made. They refer to the fact that for the first time since the organization of the League its principles were openly repudiated and a revival of discarded National Convention and in the public declarations of a candidate for the Presidency, and "congratulates the country that the purpose thus foreshad-owed to undo the good accomplished by persistent effort during a generation's space has failed of

The League congratulates the country on the truly remarkable progress of the reform under the second Administration of President Cleveland, and espec-ially during the last year, and declares that "for this great schievement, advancing as it does the fundamental principles of free government, Presithanks of all good citizens."

The League recognizes in the President-elect a friend to Civil Service Reform, who "has rea-dered eminent service in the past to our cause," and urges that he adopt as soon as may be practicable a plan which may enable him to McKinley that if it shall seem best to him to his nominations for non-political Presidential offices have a man from the South in his official family, such as postmasters and consuls on ascertained nd efficiency, regardless of party or other affiliations.

> elect that the public interest would be advanced no removals were made of fourth-class postmasters, except for cause; and it submits the

if no removals were made of fourth-class postmasters, except for cause; and it submits the advisability of extending the system of registration
of laborers to all departments.

The State of New-York is congratulated on
the recent classification of its State and departmental service and Congress is urged to delay no
longer in extending the classified service to many
postmasters of smaller postoffices by consolidating
their offices with those of the larger cities in the
neighborhood.

This closed the work of the business session.
This afternoon these papers were read: "The
Relation of Women to the Civil Service Reform
Movement." by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell;
"Tivil Service Reform in the West." by Colonel J.
W. Ela, of Chicago: "Four-Yoar Tenure." by
Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis: "Civil Service
Reform in the Constitution of New-York State."
by Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, and "Civil Service
form," by Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York State."
After the reading of the papers the meeting adfourned sine die. It is probable that the next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati. The place
will be selected by the Executive Committee.

A banquet was given to the visiting delegates
to-night by the Pennsylvania Association. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, the president of the
Pennsylvania Association, presided, and a number
of addresses were made by prominent persons.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL GEORGE L. BEAL.

Norway, Me., Dec. 11 (Special).-General George L. Beal died at his home here this morning from heart disease. He returned from a trip to Wash-Thursday evening. The funeral will be held on Monday.

the State of Maine. He was born in Norway on May 21, 1856. At the breaking out of the war he was captain of the Norway Light Infantry. tendered his company for immediate service. On the expiration of his three mouths' term of serand was commissioned colonel of the 19th Maine Infantry. His regiment covered the famous retreat of General Banks from Winchester to Williamsport, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. He was severely wounded at Antietam. He was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863, but re-enlisted, and was made colonel of the 25th Maine Regiment. His command participated in the battles of the Red River and the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864. At the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., he rendered gallant service in the successful efforts of the Nineteenth Corps to check the advance of the enemy and save Banks's army, and here he his general's stars. His brigade was the first to advance and break the enemy's lines at Cedar Creek after Sheridan's ride from Winchester. In

Reconstruction times he was placed in command of the Eastern District of South Carolina, with headquarters at Darlington, where he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers.

General Real was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for President in 1888, and was Elector-at-Large on the Republican ticket that year. He was the first Department Commander of the G. A. R. in Maine. From 1886 to 188 he was Adjutant-General of this State, and he was State Treasurer from 188 to 1894. He was recently elected a member of the Board of Governors of National Soldiers' Homes.

J. R. KENDRICK.

J. R. KENDUICK.

Boston, Dec. II.—J. R. Kendrick, third vice-president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, died suddenly from heart disease this afternoon while in a cab on his way to his home. Mr. Kendrick lett his office to go to luncheon a little earlier than was his custom. One of his nieces, who made her home with him, was going away and he desired to see her before she went. He was in the best of spirits. At Dart. went. He was in the best of spirits. At Dartmouth-st, he hailed a cabman and ordered the man to drive him to his house, No. 287 Newburyman to drive him to his house, No. 287 Newburyst. It took only a few minutes to drive to the house. The driver alighted and opened the door only to find his passenger dead.

Mr. Kendrick came to the Old Colony in 1871, when Governor Stearns was called to the presidency of that road. He had been engaged in railroading in New-England since 1850, and in his long service with the Old Colony had much to do with its remarkable development. He had been either general superintendent or general manager from 1871 to the time of the lease by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, when he was made third vice-president.

MAHLON APGAR.

Mahlon Appar died at his home, No. 94 Sip-ave., Jersey City, yesterday morning. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1813. In 1848 he and his brother, Levi, were engaged in the produce busibrother, Levi, were engaged in the produce busi-ness in Dey and Washington sts. Later the busi-ness was changed to confectioners' supplies. It is now carried on by Mr. Apgar's two sons at the same place. Mr. Apgar was a member of the New-York Produce Exchange.

EDMUND H. KNIGHT. Edmund H. Knight, a member of the firm of

H. B. Hall's Sons, engravers, at No. 79 Fourthave., died from pneumonia yesterday in his home, at No. 1,196 Washington-ave., after a week's illness at No. 1,196 Washington-ave, after a week's liness. He was nearly forty-three years old, and was a nephew of ex-Judge Ernest Hall, a lawyer, of No. 64 William-st., and also a nephew of Henry, Alfred and Charles Hall, who were his partners in business. He leaves a widow and several children.

Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 11.-Dr. Charles N. Woolley,

Newburg, N. Y., Dec. II.—Dr. Charles N. Woolley, died here to-day aged fifty-elight years. He was born at Southampton, Long Island, graduated from the University of Michigan, and took the medical course at Believue Medical College, New-York City, and the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn. He was for seven years a member of the Newburg Board of Education, and its president two years. Biddeford, Me., Dec. II.—Silas Gurney, formerly proprietor of the Revere House and Tremont House, Boston, and later of the Mount Mansfield House, Stowe, Vt., died in Saco to-night, aged sixty-eight years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was for many years a storekeeper in Saco and began the hotel business as proprietor of the York Hotel. He

spent his summers at Ferry Beach, and ow farm in Saco, on which is Seal Rock Spring. Ban Francisco, Dec. 11.—Dennis Donahoe, fort British Consul at this port, who had been in the sular Service since 1857 in the United States, been stationed at New-Orleans, Baltimore an ports, died at San Rafael to-day.

Speer's New-Jersey wines, old; unexcelled it orld. Sold by Hegeman, druggist, 196 Broadway W. Schoonmaker, Park Ave. and 42d St.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and the little ones like it.

JOHNSON-ALLEN-At Vincennes, Ind., William Welson Johnson, of New-York, to Mary Lloyd Allen, daughter of Cyrus T. Allen, esq., of Vincennes.

M'EOWEN-THORP-At Harrison, N. Y., December 7, 1896, by the Rev. John Rowe, Katharine Wheaton, daughter of Mrs. Andrew S. Thorp, to Frederic Daniel McEowen.

SPENCER-KITTREDGE-On Thursday, December 10, 1896, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of this city, by Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, father of the bride, Margaret Edith Kittredge to Joseph Wilbur Spencer.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be enorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ALLEN-At The Crest, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, December 10, 1896, J. Howe Allen. Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, Decem-

HUBBELL-Suddealy, December 9, in the 10th year of his age, Clifford, only son of William M. and Emily

Amelia, widow of James McMuilen, of Brooklyn.
Funeral private.
Interment at Albany.
Albany papers please copy.
MPHAIL—At her residence, No. 127 Pierrepont—at.,
Brooklyn Thursday, December 10, 1806, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of the late Leonard C. McPhail, M. D., and
daughter of Robert Speir, esq., deceased.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
services at No. 127 Pierrepont—at., Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.
PECK—Thursday, December 10, Alfred A. Peck, in the
58th year of his age.
Funeral private.
PRATT—On Wednesday, at his residence, No. 251 Gates—

Arc. Brooklyn, James H. Fratt, in the 85th year of his age.

ave. Brooklyn, James H. Fratt, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock-st., near Franklin-ave., Saturday, December 12, at 2:30 p. m.

Interment private.

Connecticut papers please copy.

SHEFFIELD—On Friday, December 11, 1896, at his residence, No. 28 Strong Place, Brooklyn, Theodore A. Sheffield, in his 56th year.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Har-jem Raitrond; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY afternoons at \$

of the late MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Comprising Standard Works in General Literature,

A .- Free Exhibition of Water-Colors BY THE BARONESS HELGA VON CRAMM OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

> ART GALLERIES, 366 FIFTH AVENUE

(near 34th Street). Bartens and Rice Co., 20 JOHN ST.,

FINE WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Carbon. The Perfect Picture.
Artistic and Everlasting.
PACH BROS., 835 BROADWAY, COR. 22D-ST.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 2 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per a. s. 'La Champagne, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Massdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Massdam"; at 8 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Edam via Amsterdam detters must be directed "per Edam"); at 10 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Edam of California, via Giasgow detters must be directed "per Edam"); at 10 a. m. for Sociland direct, per s. s. State of California, via Giasgow detters must be directed "per State of California"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingvalia detters must be directed "per Thingvalia"); at 2 per directed "per Greenville").

**Printed matter, etc. German seamers sailing on Tues days. Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for direction parts of Europe. While Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe. America. Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, etc., for Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within teaminutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC. MAILS FOR SOCIAL INDIES. ETC.

SATURDA:—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. a. Athos; at 10:50 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan per s. a. Orizaba (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba musy be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. a. Harald; at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Venezuela and Curscao, per s. a. Venezuela; at 12 m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, per s. s. Irrrawaddy, at 8:30 p. m. for St. Plarre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

stock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Wilton, Conn., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m.

GILBERT—In New-Haven, Conn., December 11, passed to eternal rest, Mary Hooker Gilbert, M. D.

to eternal rest, Mary Hooker Gilbert, M. D.
GRIFFEN.—At Yorktown, N. Y., on Fourth day (Wednesday), Twelfth month, 9th, 1896, Henry Griffen, in his
89th year.
Puneral from Amawalk Meeting House on First day (Bunday), the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock.
Carriages in waiting at Amawalk Station on arrival of
train leaving 155th-st, and 8th-ave. (N. Y. & Putnam
R. R.), at 9:15 a. m.
HUBBELL-Suddealy, December 9, in the 10th year of

KNIGHT—At his home, No. 1.196 Washington-ave., New-York, on Friday, the 11th inst., Edmund H. Knight, a member of the firm of H. B. Hall's Sons, in the 686 year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR—On Wednesday afternoon, December 9, Dr. George H. Taylor, in his 76th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, the Dalhousie, No. 40 Central Park South, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Will sell at Auction, MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, A collection of RARE BOOKS, Pamphlets, Views, Mand Newspapers relating to America, including mescarce and valuable works.

THE LIBRARY

FIFTH AVENUE

Offer their large stock of DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES.

Camille de Lacy, 255 5th-ave. Beautiful bonnets and round hats less than half price.

Postoffice Notice